CHILDREN AND SAFETY: PRESCHOOL TO SCHOOL-AGE
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LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC POLICIES AFFECTING CHILDREN

- Child Labor Committee
- Laws protect children
  - Child care centers
  - Child abuse
  - Disabled children
WHAT IS CHILD LABOR?
The Fight to End Child Labor
(click on link)

Smithsonian National Museum of American History
Fourteen-year-old spinner in West, Texas

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/nclc.02873/
1832 New England unions condemn child labor

1836 Early trade unions propose state minimum age laws
First state child labor law

1842 States begin limiting children’s work days

1876 Labor movement urges minimum age law

1881 Newly formed AFL supports state minimum age laws

1883 New York unions win state reform

1892 Democrats adopt union recommendations

1904 National Child Labor Committee forms

1916 New federal law sanctions state violators
CHILD LABOR REFORM AND THE U.S. LABOR MOVEMENT

1924 First attempt to gain federal regulation fails

In 1933, The National Recovery Act was passed

1936 Federal purchasing law passes

1937 Second attempt to gain federal regulation fails

1937 New federal law sanctions growers

1938 Federal regulation of child labor achieved in Fair Labor Standards Act
WHAT IS CHILD LABOR?

- Violates minimum age laws
- Threatens children’s well-being
- Intolerable abuse
- Child slavery
- Child trafficking

- Debt bondage
- Forced labor
- Illicit activities
- Prevents children from going to school
- Uses children to undermine labor standards
In Texas, the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services is the agency responsible for licensing child care facilities and seeing that the guidelines are followed.
CHILD CARE LICENSING (CCL)

Department of Family and Protective Services
(click on link)
Legislation and regulations may vary from county to county or city to city.

It is important for child care directors to be informed of legislation and regulations that apply to their facility.
FACTORS IN CHOOSING A QUALITY CHILD CARE PROGRAM

- Regulations
- Physical Setting
- Program
- Teachers and Staff
- Discipline
FACTORS IN CHOOSING A QUALITY CHILD CARE PROGRAM

- Parent’s and Child’s Needs
- Health
- Family Needs
- Safety
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Last year:

- 231 Texas children died because of abuse or neglect at the hands of their parents or guardians.
- 65,948 children were confirmed victims of abuse or neglect.
- 17,108 children were removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect.
Texas Department of Family and Protective Services investigates reports of abuse and neglect of children.
CHILD ABUSE

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Abandonment
- Substance abuse
• following safety regulations

• teaching safety information appropriate to their ages

• safe indoor and outdoor environments for young children
FBI Child ID App For Cell Phones
(click on link)
SAFETY FOR SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN
Fire Safety for Families With Children Who Are Visually Or Hearing Impaired

(click on link)
Fire Safety for Families with Children With Cognitive Impairments
(click on link)
Choking Prevention for Families With Children With Special Needs
(click on link)
Poison Prevention for Families of Children with Special Needs
(clic on link)
Motor skills
Self-care
Weight gain slows down
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Hepatitis B</th>
<th>Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis</th>
<th>Haemophilus influenzae type b</th>
<th>Pneumococcal</th>
<th>Inactivated Poliovirus</th>
<th>Influenza</th>
<th>Measles, Mumps, Rubella</th>
<th>Varicella</th>
<th>Hepatitis A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 MONTHS</td>
<td>☐ HepB (Final dose administered between 6 and 18 months)</td>
<td>☐ DTaP</td>
<td>☐ Hib</td>
<td>☐ PCV</td>
<td>☐ IPV</td>
<td>☐ Influenza, first dose</td>
<td>☐ MMR</td>
<td>☐ Varicella</td>
<td>☐ Hep A³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 MONTHS</td>
<td>☐ HepB (Final dose administered between 6 and 18 months)</td>
<td>☐ DTaP</td>
<td>☐ Hib</td>
<td>☐ PCV</td>
<td>☐ IPV</td>
<td>☐ Influenza, first dose</td>
<td>☐ MMR</td>
<td>☐ Varicella</td>
<td>☐ Hep A³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 MONTHS</td>
<td>☐ HepB (Final dose administered between 6 and 18 months)</td>
<td>☐ DTaP</td>
<td>☐ Hib</td>
<td>☐ PCV</td>
<td>☐ IPV</td>
<td>☐ Influenza, first dose</td>
<td>☐ MMR</td>
<td>☐ Varicella</td>
<td>☐ Hep A³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 23 MONTHS</td>
<td>☐ HepB (Final dose administered between 6 and 18 months)</td>
<td>☐ DTaP</td>
<td>☐ Hib</td>
<td>☐ PCV</td>
<td>☐ IPV</td>
<td>☐ Influenza, first dose</td>
<td>☐ MMR</td>
<td>☐ Varicella</td>
<td>☐ Hep A³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 YEARS</td>
<td>☐ HepB (Final dose administered between 6 and 18 months)</td>
<td>☐ DTaP</td>
<td>☐ Hib</td>
<td>☐ PCV</td>
<td>☐ IPV</td>
<td>☐ Influenza, first dose</td>
<td>☐ MMR</td>
<td>☐ Varicella</td>
<td>☐ Hep A³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 YEARS</td>
<td>☐ HepB (Final dose administered between 6 and 18 months)</td>
<td>☐ DTaP</td>
<td>☐ Hib</td>
<td>☐ PCV</td>
<td>☐ IPV</td>
<td>☐ Influenza, first dose</td>
<td>☐ MMR</td>
<td>☐ Varicella</td>
<td>☐ Hep A³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Milestones should be achieved by the end of the age indicated. Talk to your child's doctor about age-appropriate milestones if your child was born prematurely.

- Cries when mom or dad leaves
- Says "mama" and "dada"
- Copies gestures (for example, waves "bye bye")
- May stand alone
- Imitates what you are doing
- Drinks from a cup
- Scribbles on his own
- Plays mainly beside other children
- Shows affection for friends without prompting
- Can name most familiar things
- Plays simple make-believe games
- Throws ball overhead
- Signs: may be able to skip

At each well child visit, enter date, length, weight, and percentile information to keep track of your child's progress.

- WEIGHT / PERCENTILE
- LENGTH / PERCENTILE
- HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

- Continual growth and development
- Increase height and weight
- Changes in proportion
2013 Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old

**7–10 YEARS**
- Tdap
- MCV4
- Influenza (Yearly)
- Pneumococcal Vaccine
- Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series
- Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series
- Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series
- Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series
- Varicella Vaccine Series

**11-12YEARS**
- Tdap
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine (3 Doses)
- Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4) Dose 1
- Influenza (Yearly)
- Pneumococcal Vaccine
- Hepatitis A (HepA) Vaccine Series
- Hepatitis B (HepB) Vaccine Series
- Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Series
- Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Series
- Varicella Vaccine Series

**13-18YEARS**
- Tdap
- HPV
- MCV4 Dose 1
- Booster at age 16 years

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**FOOTNOTES**
1. Tdap vaccine is combination vaccine that is recommended at age 11 or 12 to protect against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If your child has not received all or any of the DTaP vaccine series, or if you don't know if your child has received these shots, your child needs a single dose of Tdap when they are 7-10 years old. Talk to your child's health care provider to find out if they need additional catch-up vaccines.
2. All 11 or 12 year olds – both girls and boys – should receive 3 doses of HPV vaccine to protect against HPV-related disease. Either HPV vaccine (Cervarix® or Gardasil®) can be given to girls and young women; only one HPV vaccine (Gardasil®) can be given to boys and young men.
3. Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV) is recommended at age 11 or 12. A booster shot is recommended at age 16. Teens who received MCV for the first time at age 13 through 15 years will need a one-time booster dose between the ages of 16 and 18 years. If your teenager missed getting the vaccine altogether, ask their health care provider about getting it now, especially if your teenager is about to move into a college dorm or military barracks.
4. Everyone 6 months of age and older – including pregnant and teen – should get a flu vaccine every year. Children under the age of 6 years may require

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QUESTIONS?
REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

Microsoft Clip Art: Used with permission from Microsoft.

Textbook:

Websites:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Immunization Schedule for Children Birth Through 6 Years Old.

Child Abuse Awareness
Founded in 1959 by Sara O’Meara and Yvonne Fedderson, Childhelp® is a leading national non-profit organization dedicated to helping victims of child abuse and neglect. Childhelp’s approach focuses on prevention, intervention, and treatment.
http://www.childhelp.org

Child Abuse: Emotional, Sexual, Physical
There are several types of child abuse, but the core element that ties them together is the emotional effect on the child. Children need predictability, structure, clear boundaries, and the knowledge that their parents are looking out for their safety.
http://helpguide.org/mental/child_abuse_physical_emotional_sexual_neglect.htm#types
REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

Consumer Product Safety Commission
Playground safety checklists
http://www.cpsc.gov/cpscpub/pubs/327.html

Printable Calendars
Free printable calendar templates for use with Microsoft Word.
http://www.printablecalendar.ca/

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Tips for a Safe and Healthy Life
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
http://www.cdc.gov/family/tips

Resource Guide includes tip sheets for parents and caregivers, ways to get involved, and six protective factors.
http://www.childwelfare.gov/